of mischief. The projectors of this job will defeat their own purpose by asking too much. The government ought to be as liberal as possible to this or any other American steamship line in the way of payment for mail services, but it certainly should not mix itself up with such a job or with private business in this way.

### CITY INTELLIGENCE.

will take place early in the morning of Wednesday, March 20, and will be visible throughout America. The size of the college will be 9.756 digits on the southern limb. Its commencement will first be observed at twenty-nine minutes past two, and will end at twenty-seven minutes past five o'clock A. M. In California and Oregon at will begin in the morning of the 19th. THE WEATHER. -- It will neither rain nor snow for the

ing twenty-one hours. body fund for the education of people in the ill hold an official meeting at the Fifth Avenue Peabody is expected to be present to give his views as the proper distribution of the fund. To-day the majority of the trustees will dine together, and Mr. Peabody, who is at present in this city, has personally selected, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the apartments of the distinguished gentlemen composing the board of trustees.

large and highly respectable audience assembled in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 161 Fifth avenue, to listen to the exercises of the members of the Literary Society attached to the parent associaof the Literary Society attached to the parent association. The meeting was presided over by Rev. Benjamin
Braman, who explained the object of the society to be
the development and cultivation of the intellect, and the
public meetings were intended to attract and stimulate
the atudent and encourage him in public effort. Miss
Braman presided at the piano, and performed several
pieces with an effect which was duly appreciated. The
programme of the evening consisted of an essay on
"Intellectual Culture," &c., and a delate on the effect of
the Puritanism of New England, all of which were well
rendered by the gentlemen who undertook the tasks in
the exposition of the several subjects.

GOVERNMENT COMMISSION FOR IMPROVING THE AMERICAN MERCANTILE MARINE.—Yesterday Captain J. M. Weeks MERCANTILE MANNE.—Yesterday Captain J. M. Weeks and Captain R. W. Mew, local inspectors of the New York Steamboat Board, were appointed in conjunction with Mr. Scharratt and other gentlemen from Washington, members of the commission organized by the Treasury to inquire into the merits of all inventions of a life saving character, so as to enable the Department of State to authorize the employment of them in the mercantile marine, the object being to obtain for this purpose the best results that the mechanical and engineering skill of the country can produce.

doing business on the waters comprised within the Me-tropolitan Police district, met last gright at the Shaktropolitan Police district, met last fnight at the Shakspeare Hotel. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Francis Anderson, when a permanent organization was effected by the selection of the following named persons as officers:—President, Michael Quigley; Scoretary, Edward Giles; Treasurer, James Lee. The object of the organization is to obtain, if possible, a modification of the State law which prohibits boatmen, in the prosocution of their business, visiting vessels coming in and going out of port. The men engaged in this trade charge that the law is very oppressive in its operation, and results in an almost entire destruction of the business of boating and boarding of vessels. The men engaged in the meeting have been assured by lawyers that there is question as to the constitutionality of the law, and it is probable that in a short time a test case will be made to decide the issue. An executive committee was subsequently appointed. Mesers, James Lee, Francis Anderson and Hugh Kelley were appointed a committee to confer with the merchants of this city, with the hope of obtaining their co-operation in the movement. The meeting them adjourned, subject to call through the columns of the Herald.

HUSBANDS AND WIVES.—The Rev. Dr. Deems lectured last night in the Hedding Methodist Episcopal church, Seventoenth street, between First and Second avenues, Beventeenth street, between First and Second avenues, choosing for his subject, "Husbands and Wives." He commenced by saying that it would be difficult to select a theme of more universal interest than that upon which he would address his audience, and having laid down the position finat marriage was the normal condition of humanity, went on, often humorously, but at the same time with much depth of feeling, to speak of personal attractiveness, mental endowments, gentle and pleasing manners, steriling moral qualities and inithfulness in the falial and fraternal relations as safe marks by which to be guided in the choice of a partner for life. He next treated with equal force the married state, which he said, should be marked by mutual consideration, faithfulness and respect in all things, small as well as great, and so conducted to avoid adding to the pain of separation at death, the sense of wrong done during life. The lecture was well attended, and the reverend doctor was vigorously applanded at various times during its progress.

Processes Naw Coal Exchange to be situated on Beautiful treat.

ment of a New Coal Exchange to be situated or adway, near Wall street.

from New York to Hong Kong, sailed yesterday morning, and shortly after getting under way and while in tow collided with the ship Hudson. The accident is attributable solely to the strong current and high wind prevailing at the time. The Midnight sustained serious damage to hull, rigging and spars, and returned to SUMEUN GRAIN ELEVATOR RAISED.—The smut machine

Guerra Grain Elevator Raised.—The smut machine or grain elevator belonging to Mr. Horatio Stevens, and which was lately sunk in the Atlantic basin, has been raised by the New York Steam Derrick Company.

Brokers on the Ramfor.—Toward five o'clock yesterday afternoon Sigismund L. Lichtensfadar and Abbott Austin, both brokers by occupation, became involved in an attercation while standing in front of the premises No. 23 New street. The parties soon came to blows, and during a sculle Lichtenslader was pushed through a glass door and badly out by the splintered glass. At this stage of the proceedings the police interfered, and while the injured man was removed to the City Hospital, Austia was taken into custody and locked up in the First precinct station house. Acceptors, Erc -Patrick Cuisick, a saddler by trade.

residing on David's Island, was found yesterday morning by any officer of the Twenty-seventh precinct in Washington street, cut and bleeding, having received a scalp wound from some unknown parties.

Jacob Greenenthal, a tailor, residing at No. 33 East Broadway, was taken by an officer of the Seventh precinct from the corner of Division and Catharine airests yesterday afternoon, where he had slipped and fell, breaking one of his legs above the knee.

Ellen Greary, a domestic, residing at No. 116 Steuben street, Jersey City, while on a visit to this city yesterday, was severely injured by being knocked down and run over by a hores and wagon in Catherine street. All the above were taken to Believue Hospital.

Sigismund Lichtensiaeder, a German, fell through a window at No. 24 New street, where he resided, and received a severe scalp wound, cutting one of the arteries and otherwise injuring himself badiy. He was immediately conveyed by one of the First precinct policemen to the New York Hospital. residing on David's Island, was found yesterday morn-

# DESCENT ON A FARO BANK.

For some time past certain sections of the Metropoli an police force have devoted no little portion of their time to making raids on the various gangs of "gay time to making raids on the various gangs of "gay gamboliers" whose headquarters happen to be located within the limits of their several precincts. These "hauts" have been so frequent lately that they now occasion comparatively but little notice, unless when one having something more than ordinary interest attached to R. During the past few days Sergeants Wade and Loary, of the Second precinct, have been continually on the quis rice making preparations to "pull" a place situated on the second floor of the premises No. 102 Nassau street, the character of which was well known to them, but owing to the admirable system of precautionary measures used by the frequenters of the place it was not until yesterday afternoon, not withstanding repeated trials proviously made, that an entrance into the zan-fum was effected. About half-past four o'clock officer Collier, of the same precinct, having been got up perfectly a knowled citoyen, by a well executed stratagem managed to gain an entrance into the zan-fum was effected. About half-past four o'clock officer Collier, of the same special, having been got up perfectly a knowledge of the gain an entrance into the zalom, in which sented round a faro bank, were a number of exquisitely stirred gentlemen, who were anxiously watching that exciting period of the game known as the "turn." Upon a given signal Sergeants Wade and Leary, with a pose of men, burst through the doors, and, amid the utmost consternation imaginable created by their debut, arrested, without the slightest show of resistance, the entire party, including the sligged proprietor, named as follows:—Jeremiah Facolor, proprietor; Charles B. Cuyler, merchant; James H. Williams, book-keeper; Wm. H. Wilson, cigar manufacturer; Wm. F. Arnold, clerk; John P. Boyd, bartonder; Stefano Leonoras, cigar merchant; William Morris, clerk; Sheahan P. Carr, dent-st, and Francis Campbell, clerk. An eiegantly got up set of "banking materials," a spiendid gold repeater and chaine-which had just been put up by Stephen W. Fowier agains

# COLORED MEETING IN SAVANHAM.

SAVANNAR, Ga., March 18, 1867.

A meeting was held here to-day, at which about three housend negroes were present. Three white and five loired speakers addressed the assemblage. The speeches were confined to the topics of universal suffrage and the ght to sit on juries. The aga ir passed off very quicity

# EUROPE.

BY THE CABLE TO MARCH 18.

Naval Protection for Liverpool.

The Eastern Question in a New Aspect. ke. ENGLAND.

An Iron-Clad for Liverpool. Loppon, March 18—Noor One of the iron-clad ships of the fleet at Woolwich

### THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Turkey More Conciliatory, and the Great Powers More Explicit.
London, March 18-Noon.

Despatches from Constantinople report that the Sub-lime Porte shows a disposition to grant the demands of the Viceroy of Egypt. It is asserted that France, Austria and Russia have

# made a joint proposition to the Turkish government for the cession of the island of Candia to Greece. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The London Money Market.
London, March 18-Noon Consols opened at 91 for money. AMERICAN SECURITIES

pen at the following quotations:-United States five twenties. 74 ½
Illinois Central shares. 78
Eric Railway shares. 39½
London , March 18—Evening. Consols closed steady at 91 for money. AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The following are the closing quotations:-United States five-twenties...
Illinois Central shares.
Eric Railway shares.
The Liverpool Cotton Starket.

LIVERPOOL, March 18-Noon.
The cotton market opens very firm, with acontinue activity and an upward tendency in prices. Middling uplands are quoted this morning at 13%d. a 13%d. per

12,000 bales. LIVERPOOL, March 18-Evening The activity in cotton is increasing, and the market closes firm at the following authorized quotations:—Middling uplands, 131/4d. a 131/4d.; middling Orleans, 18%d. The sales of the day foot up 15,000 bales.

Liverpool Brendstoffs Market.

Liverpool, March 18—Noon.

The market for breadstuffs opens quiet. Corn un changed, at 41s per quarter for mixed Western

The market for breadstuffs is buoyant and firm. Corn has advanced to 41s 6d, per quarter for mixed Western.

Liverpool Provisions Market.

Liverpool, March 18—Noon.

The market for provisions is generally sleady and unchanged. Beef—Extra prime meas is quoted at 125s. per 304 lbs. The market for breadstuffs is buoyant and firm. Corn

LIVERPOOL, March 18-Evening.

The provisions market continues steady. America ard 51s. per cwt. Liverpool Produce Market.

The produce market is quiet and steady. Liverroot, March 18—Evening.
Ashes 33s. per cwt. for pots. Linesed oil £39 per ton ined Pennsylvania and Canada white is.

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, March 18-Noon There has been an unusually small number of arrivals at British ports for two or three days past, owing to the strong easterly gales which have prevailed.

# EDUCATION OF THE FREEDMEN.

Interesting Services in the Twenty-ofth Street

Baptist Church—A National attention and University.

A very interesting meeting took place at the above church last evening, rendered the more attractive by the efforts of a full choir. The Rev. Mr. Stockwell, of the efforts of a full choir. The Rev. Mr. Stockwell, of Richmond, Va., having offered a short prayer, the Rev." Dr. Banrond, President, took the chair at eight o'clock, and referring to the fact that there were some four millions of colored people in the country, raised the question as to what their influence is likely to tend, to good or bad. He said, "shall the people rejoice that they are free or have reason to mourn their-bondage?" He advocated in the strongest terms the immediate necessity of freedmen being taken in hand by the Christian Knowledge, gain the power to battle with evil. He stated that wordly knowledge runs ahead of Christianity, and regreeted that men were, even in this advanced age, more intent on making money than on the love of their neighbors. He stated that the work commenced during the war, and that he had, at the close of the war, by permission of the Executive Board, traveited South for the purpose of organizing schools; that ten Christian gentlemen expressed their willingness to go South and take charge of schools; that the present scheme was the only one of the kind yet introduced, and that a great many colored men had already benefited by it.

The Rev. Dr. Turney, of Washington, stated that

scheme was the only one of the kind yet introduced, and that a great many colored men had already benefited by it.

The Rev. Dr. Tunner, of Washington, stated that the original intention of the above institute was that it should become a "national enterprise;" but that groundless statements detrimental to the desired scheme and got affoat. He represented that schools are now organized in some six or eight States, and that endeavors are being made to institute them in all of the late slave States, and mentioned, in conclusion, that the essential object in view was so to raise the freedman by education that he might be in a position to impart Curistian and useful knowledge to his own people. In order to iliustrate the great practicability of such a desideratum he introduced to the meeting two freedman, Robert Johnson and — Morris, who delighted the assemblage by the very intelligent manner in which they read some portions of Scripture as well as by the ease with which they grammatically analyzed the verses which they had been requested to read. Dr. Turney concluded by mentioning that these very men who had been heard were working hard for their bread and yet using every effort to impart knowledge to their fellow men.

Mr. Corway's remarks tended principally to convince

concluded by mentioning that these very men was had been heard were working hard for their bread and yet using every effort to impart knowledge to their fellow men.

Mr. Corway's remarks tended principally to convince his audience that very many Southern people were interested in the scheme, and referred to those who had made liberal promises to him of aid in the undertaking; that some would give from their purse and others from their lands ground whereon to build schools, colleges or institutes for the blacks. He mentioned the fact that he had received pecuniary aid from various denominations. The Rev. Dr. Austract then followed, and in a powerful address advocated the necessity of at least giving the freedmen schools, even should it not be possible to bestow on them a college or an institute; that it was a scheme which, if properly organized at the outset, would develop great ends; that the spirit or love of Christianity and learning once aroused in their minds would have a rapid growth; that by black men black men should be taught; that they desire independence, and would be amplitious to secure their own independence if rendered a little practical aid at, the outset; that in spite of the provisions for the education of the colored being denied by the Senate, ultimately they will be in a position to vote themselves schools, institutes or colleges.

In conclusion the Rev. S. J. Knarp reminded his hearers that they had frequently had before them the images and superscriptions of siavery; but that on the present occasion they had an opportunity of witnessing an image of the National Theological Institute, and that if they approved of it he trusted they would show their approval by a liberal donation in its behalf. A collection was made at the close of the meeting.

# ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE STEAMER

St. Louis, March 18, 1867. A Cairo dematch says the crew and passengers rescued from the steamer Mercury, recently sunk in the Arkansas river, have arrived at that point. Many of the Ackansas river, have arrived at that point. Many of the passengers are badly frozen, from standing in the water, the only shallow place they could occupy being four reet deep. Captain Dickinson reports that the crow of the steamer George D. Palmer plandered the wreck of the Mercury, and after those saved from the wreck had been transferred to the Palmer their luggage was rifled, and even the underciothes of the ladies and the boots and shirts of men were stolen. Captain Dickinson charges the carpenter of the Palmer with being at the head of the robbers, and implicates his captain and other officers in the transaction.

Seven men who fonted down the stream on cotton bales lodged against some drift, and while there four of them were killed by a tree which was blown down by a storm.

## THE STATE CAPITAL. .

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

ALBANY, March 18, 1867.

A meeting of the Republican State Central Committee s called for the 21st instant to decide as to the mann of choosing the sixteen delegates at large to the Consti

Governor Fenton does not intend to go to Paris until after the adjournment of the Legislature, or perhaps until June. The report of his intention to start this week was circulated with a view to effect a rise in Central Railroad stock. The Governor's absence would of course prevent his veto of the bill now before the Legislature to increase the rate of fare on that road.

### NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANT, March 18, 1867.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD BRADING. To incorporate the Orleans Savings Bank.

banking associations, and the State.

In relation to the contested election in the eighth Aldermanic district of New York.

To authorize the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company to hold rest estate in this State.

Mr. Ballaran introduced a bill to increase the fare of the New York Central Railroad.

Recess till half-past seven o'clock.

Evening Session

Mr. Davenis presented a petition from the Maripes lompany for permission to make its bonds convertible

common senous, but out the State, After discussion, the bill was ordered to a third read

panies.

To define and amend the act relative to abandoned. canal lands.

To authorize the construction of iron bridges in the villages of Mount Morris and Brockport.

To incorporate the Sing Sing Dry Dock Company,
To incorporate the Louisville Water Works Company.

Relative to normal and training schools at Oswego.

# AMUSEMENTS.

Broadway Theatre.
All Hallow Eve and Latest from New York were pr sented at this house last night, with Mr. and Mrs. Bar ney Williams in the leading characters in each piec Neither piece has much in itself to make it intereand but for the efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Williams, ably and but for the efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Williams, ably seconded, however, by Mr. Charles Peters, the plays would have been quite flat. In the first piece was a very well arranged tableau representing Wilkie Collins' "Snap Apple Night." Latest from New York is a lively comedicta, introducing Mrs. Williams in her inimitable representation of a Yankee lass, and Mr. Williams as Phill Mulligan, an Irish mechanic of a free and easy style. The representations were received with rounds of applicates and roars of laughter.

Wood's Theatre.

Last night the popular moral drama of Uncle Tom's
Cabin was produced at this theatre for the first time
this season. The piece was well put upon the stage, and is well supported throughout by an admirable company The audience last evening was not large, but was evi The audience last evening was not large, but was evidently appreciative, and was won over from a quiet reserve in the earlier scenes to hearty and frequent applicate toward the end of the play. Miss Violet Campbell, as Eliza, evidenced in the rendition of her rôte much good taste and a careful study of her part, and Mr. W. L. Jamieson, as Uncle Tom, elicited warm plaudits by the earnest and touching manner in which he sustained the character of the faithful Christian slave. Little Eliza Glassford, as Eva, was also peculiarly pleasing; indeed it would be difficult to find a child having a better appreciation of her part, and a more winsome manner of rendering it. The play should certainly have a good run.

The re-engagement of Lady Don for an additional term of six nights was begun last evening with the term of six nights was begun last evening with the popular Irish drama of Kathleen Mavourneen, or St. Patrick's Eve. Owing to the chilly weather the attendance was less numerous than usual. Kathleen Mavourneen, the artless Irish girl, was played by Lady Don with her characteristic spirit and naive humor. The beautiful and plaintive Irish ballad, of a similar name as the play, was rendered by the talented actress with excellent vocal effect. "Cashla Macree" and several other airs incidental to the piece were sung, and elicited repeated encores. The same drama will be performed again this evening.

Though critical opinion may not always endorso the conception and rendering of a part, a scholarly and natural performance will ever clicit approval and win applause. Thus with the Hamlet of Mr. Bogumit Dawison, a great artist, whose version of the character may not be that of our creation or our fancy, but whose sierling talent as an actor and scrupulous respect tor the integrity of the drama we all condially admire. His embodiment of the character was, last jevening, the attraction of the Stadt theatre, where the grand histrionic powers of the player have rarely been displayed to more advantage, or acknowledged by heartier applause. The supports forcing the first powers of the player have rarely been displayed to more advantage, or acknowledged by heartier applause. The

The Richings opera troupe commenced their second season at the Olympic last night, before an audience which was large and fashionable in every sense of the word. The performance of the Bohemian Girl by this troupe has been too often noticed before in the Herand troupe has been too often noticed octors in the HERARI to need recapitulation here. Miss Richings, the fair directress of the company, was the recipient of a hearty welcome, and the familiar faces of Castle, Campbell, Seguin and Wylle were also greeted. There is every reason to hope that the success of the last neason will be repeated during the present one, as might be expected from such a popular company.

# FINE ARTS.

Sale of a Private Collection of Paintings.

The valuable collection of paintings formerly the property of W. P. Wright, of New Jersey, was offered for sale last night at the Leeds Art Gallery. The same for sale last night at the Leeds Art Gallery. The tame of this collection, known to contain some of the best efforts of American and undern European artists of superiot merit and acknowledged reputation, attracted a very large attendance, whose interest in the sale was exhibited by their remaining till its close, after midnight. The bidding throughout was most spritted, and the prices offered exceedingly liberal. The aggregate amount of the sale exceeded \$50,000. Among the pictures sold was 'ropecy's "Indian Summer," which brought \$3,000; the 'Old Kentucky Home," by Eastman Johnson, well known as a feature of this collection, and which is now in Paris, was offered for sale, being put up at \$6,000, the amount offered for it at private sale. As this was not advanced upon it was not knocked down. A painting by Louis Gallait, "The Last Honers paid to Counts Egmont and Horn," put up at \$4,000, was likewise withdrawn. The entire collection comprised over one hundred and forty pictures, and were all sold with but four or five exceptions. The "White Mountains," by L. T. Kensett, brought \$1,300: "Lake primed over one nundred and forty pictures, and were all sold with but four or five exceptions. The White Mountains, "by J. T. Kensett, brought \$1,300; "Lake Tahoe" (California), by Berstadt, \$1,800; a Landscape with Cattle," by Constan Troyon, Paris, \$2,760; a Farm Yard in Northumberland, by J. F. Herring, London, \$1,500; a beautiful "Moses," with three figures, sold for \$1,300.

A Man Found in the Street with His Threat Cut—Mysterious Affair. Between nine and ten o'clock last night an unknown

Grand and Ninth streets, Brooklyn, E. D., with a deep wound in the right side of his neck, from which the blood was flowing copiously. He was utterly uncon-scious when found, and died a few moments before ten o'clack. The body was removed to the station house in Fourth street by the police of the Forty-eighth precinct, where it awaits identification and an investigation by the Coroner.

where it awaits identification and an investigation by the Coroner.

The murdered man was apparently about thirty-five years of age, with dark hair and short, dark whiskers. He was evidently of Irish birth and presented the appearance of a workingman dressed in his best clothes. These were of dark material. He were heavy top boots, with the panisions tucked in, as though he had been parading the streets during the day. On searching his pockets a receipt for pew rent from C. O'Heagan to Father McDonaid, of St. Mary's Church of the Immaculate Conception, corner of Leonard and Remsen streets, E. D., was found. From this receipt it is surmised that the murdered man is a pewholder in that church, named C. O'Heagan; but persons belonging to the church visited the body at the station house last night and failed to identify it.

the body at the state identify it.

Coroner Smith has taken charge of the body, and will thoroughly investigate this morning what appears to be a foul and mysterious assassinatios. The neighborhood in which the dying man was found has long been infested with a gang of notorious rowdies and criminals known to the police as the Ninth street gang.

# LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Governor Wells to day vetoed the joint resolution appropriating moneys to pay the expenses to Washington of the Senators and Representatives elect to Congress. The House made it the special order of the day for Wednesday

# LOSS OF THE BRIG CHARLES E. SAVAGE.

The new brig Charles E. Savage, recently launched at this port, of 415 tens, costing \$32,000, and which saited on her first terif for Charleston, S. C., with a full cargo, has been totally wrecked at sea. The capitain and crew were rescued and carried to Savannah. The vessel and cargo were partially insured.

# MEXICO.

MAXIMILIAN'S MARCH TO QUERETARO.

His Fights by the Way and His Reception There.

### A Herald Correspondent Among the Guerillas.

&c.

abia, Captain Barton, from Havan on the 13th inst, arrived at this port yesterday. Our thanks are due to the Purser of the Columbia for prompt

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE IMPERIAL CAMP. The March to Queretare—The Imperial Forces—A Fight—Marquez and Max at Loggers—Imperial General Order—Attack from Guerillas—The Emperor's Reception—Review of Max's Army, &c.

HEADQUARKER IMPERIAL ARMY, }
QUERTARO, Fob. 19, 1867.

This morning the Emperor entered Queretaro and effected a junction with the division of General Mejia, and is now at the head of a well appointed army of ten thousand men. With this force he will move on San Luis Potosi as soon as news is heard of General Mendez, who, with the twenty-five hundred troops he brought up from Michoacan, is expected to join the main army on the road. The Emperor will then give battle to General Escobedo as near San Luís as practicable.

out from the capital to take command of his forces. The move was a bold one. Miramon's army having been utterly annihilated by Escobedo on the retreat from Zacatecas, there remained for the defence of the empire only such troops as General Marquez had in Mexico, six thousand men under Mejia or Castillo in Quaretaro, and twenty-five hundred strong, but probably not numbering more than fifteen hundred men. Maximilian deter ed to unite these forces into one main army and settle all jealousies and questions of precedence among corps with which he set out from Mexico comprised parely three thousand men, of whom the greater part were infantry, forced into service by conscription, and seven hundred and fifty were cavalry. He was accompanied by Generals Marquez and Vidaurri. On the road he had to take there were bands of liberals, which if united would and there were passes and defiles which a mere handful of determined men could hold against an army. It was, Scarcely had he got out of sight of Mexico city when he attacked, and a brisk little fight ensued, in which perialists lost one man killed and four wounded,

from Mexico to cast in his fortunes with the imperial army. At the gartias (guardhouses) of the city the stage was detained three-quarters of an hour, while the imperial guard, hooded like the Capuchin menks of Mount St. Bernard, examined the passengers and their papers and made each one record him name and hustrage. his name and business. A small squad was sen ment, on the brow of a steep hill, round which the tele-graph wires bung limp and flaccid, cut in twenty differgraph wires hung limp and flaccid, cut in twenty different places, as if one severance would not suffice. The news was again asked and given, and once more we were allowed to proceed. Stray bodies of liberals hatted us in like manner every half hour afterwards. At the little town of Cuautitlan we found entirely in their possession, yet at the next halting place we came upon the rear guard of the imperialists. A Mexican officer in a Joseph's blanket of many colors, and with more tin pendants strung about him than a Comanche Indian, brought us to a stand, and dashed off to report our approach to his commanding officer. An hour afterwards we were told to go slowly ahead, and this morning we overtook

THE IMPERIAL FORCES

this morning we overtook

THE INFERIAL FORCES

marching in what would be thought strange order anywhere out of Mexico. First we came to a herd of a hundred cattie, wildly restive, and making all sorts of irregular charges on their own account; then a regiment of lancers, well mounted and fairly armed, and very the charge of the charges of the charge of the charges of the charge marching in what would be thought strange order anywhere out of Mexico, First we came to a herd of a
hundred cattle, wildly restive, and making all sorte of
irregular charges on their own account; then a regiment
of lancers, well mounted and fairly armed, and very
pictureaque, with their rod, green and white flags in utering on their lance shaits, but reminding one more of picadores at a buil light than soldiers on the march. Then
two regiments of infantry, tramping barefooted with
their boots at their lack, a few women on horseback
and very many more on foot trudging along with that
pecular fast footed trot which never seemed to tre
these Indians, and carrying behind them enough children to make a respeciable corps of infantry in themselves. Then the artillery, one twenty-pounder, two
twelve-pounders, five eight-pounders and two brass
howitzers, each drawn by Rix or eight town who, when
they came to a little rivor found the coolness of the
water so refreshing that disregarding the oaths and
goadings of their drivers and a perfect meteoric shower
of stones rained down upon them, calmly turned up
stream and brought the whole rear guard to a Indicrous
halt; more cavairy, more infantry; a diligence full of passengers, who had set out from Queerlataro to go to Mexico
two days previously, and were now being taken ignominiously back; Generals Marquez and Vidaurri, with their
stands, and at their head the Emperor hinnelf on horseback
in blue hussar uniform, his legs encased in tight fitting
black leather leggings, and a great white somorero
shading his face from the burning sun. His private
carriage was close behind him, but much as he displikes
equestrian eversies, Maximilian never once made use of
the southward of san Francisco. Looking up from
the base of the slope, the coup 'deal' was magnificent.
Yet it recalled the saying of Napoleon;—'All this is
very line, but it is not war.'

At the village of San Francisco the troops were
haided for the might, and rapidly dispersed among the
few sincreased of t

perial loss was confined to the casualtes already mentioned.

I saw only one, a poor devil with a sabre cut on bis wrist; he was without firearms, having probably thrown them away. General Marquez wanted to have him shot, but the Emperor strongly protested. "Good," said Marquez to his Adjutant, with a meaning look), "put him with the other prisoners." The trembling wretch was taken to the rear, and — well, he was missing shortly afterwards. In the diligence that came from Querciaro were two men with passes from Eccobedo, one of whom had an order on Maxico for \$1,500. Marquez was for shooting both of them as liberal spics, but the Emperor again interposed and saved their lives.

MARQUEZ AND MAX.

There seems to be little confinity between the Emperor and his principal general. They ride as far apart as possible and hold very little communication. But Marquez is a necessity of the hour to the imperial cause.

Arriving at San Juan del Rio the Emperor issued the following order of the day:—

The EMPEROR TO THE MEXICAN ARMY:—

To-day places me in the front, and I take command of our army, which little more than two mentiss have sufficed to call togother and organize. This is the day I have long and ardently desired to see. Obstacles have hindered me against my will. To-day, free from all

good and loyal pairiotism. Our duty as loyal citizens commands us to fight for the two principles most sacred to the country—for her independence, which is menaced by men who, from motives of egotism seek to barter away her national territory; and for internal peace, which we see violated every day in a manner most cruel to our pacific compatriots. Our action, free from all influence, from all external pressure, we shall defend, and maintain the nonour of our gorious national banner.

I hope the generals will give to the officers, and they to their brave troops, a worthy example of the most strict obedience and the most rigid discipline, such as is due from an army which realizes the national dignity. Of valor and pride there is no necessity to speak, for they are the birthright of every Mexican.

I nominate the valiant General Marquez my Chief or Staff, and divide the army into three corps. The command of the First I give to the brave General Miramon, the Second corps I leave in the hands of its present chief (Marquez), and the command of the Third I bestow upon the intrepld General Mejia. I hope one day or other to include General Mendez, with his faithful and long suffering troops in the Second corps. The patriotic General Vidaurri accompanies me to organize his troops and open the campaign of the north.

Our trust is in God, who protects and will protect Mexico, and we will fight bravely and tenaciously with our sacred invocation, "Five is Independencia."

MAXIMILIAN.

San Jean Del Rio, Feb. 17, 1867.

Our campaign in a diligence had preceded thus far

sacred invocation, "Five is Independence."

San Joan Del Rio, Feb. 17, 1867.

Our campaign in a diligence had preceded thus far when orders were given us to go ahead, and we soon left the imperfal forces behind. By this time we were within fifteen or twenty hours' journey of Queretaro. Three hours' rids brought us up with Coloner Coses or General Coronel, as he is universally called on the road and the forces that had attacked the Emperor. Coronel is tall and well knit, with features of an unmistakable Spanish cast, which would be pleasing but for a strange convexity of the eyes. I had a brief talk with him about the fight. He claimed no victory, but seemed to think it a considerable feat for five hundred men to fire a few shots at six times their number, and then run away. A league or two more brought us to the pueblo of La Soledad, the haunt of Caravajal. Some hundred or two of the troopers of this renowned guerilla were lounging about the diligence house. Caravajal himself, dark and swarthy, in a shabby blue civilian suit and slippers, appeared at the balcony, and, loaning over to the driver, asked if he had brought him "that" from Mexico. Cochero gave a look of intelligence and diving under the seat produced the sighting apparatus of a twelve pound cannon, which we could see already mounted on the battlements of the church opposite. Caravajal took it from him with a smile, adding, "Let me know, will you, when Miramon is coming." Marquez, Miramon's double, did come the next day, but Caravajal was not in the way to receive him. Coronel had five hundred cavalry, Caravajal three hundred, and other chieftans could have added a hundred or two more. With these forces united and led by one beld man it would have been an easy task not only to prevent the Emperor's march to Queretaro, but in conjunction with the strong liberal bands in the rear to have captured Max Marquez and their entire force, thus putting an end at one blow to the war. But united action is not included in the liberal cred. Every petty chief insis SAN JUAN DEL RIO, Feb. 17, 1867.

levying blackmail in the name of liberalism, and it suits the Mexican temperament. If there were no common enemy to fight against they would have to fight each other. Therefore, none of them desirs the restoration of tranquillity to the country.

Soledad was far behind us, and Queretaro was almost in sight. We began to hope that the rumor of the Emperor's march had preceded him and cleared the roads of the desperate gangs of robbers that infect it. But it was not so. Just as we reached the crest of a mountain overlooking the city a shot brought the stage to, and five robbers, armsed to the teeth, came running up the mountain side, and made towards us. If any one pictures a Mexican guerilia as a chivalrous sort of personage, much after the style of Paul Clifford or Claude Duval, let him dispossess himself at once of all such ideax. A Mexican guerilia is villany naked, vory nearly in the most literal sense. The ruffians in whose clutches we found ourselves were on foot and wore nothing but a dirty blanket and a sombrero, but each carried a rifle, a revolver and a knife. Surrounding the coach and shouting the fitthlest of filthy Spanish eaths, they dragged out the passengers one by one and began the work of robbery. Contemptible cowards as they were, their hands trembled so even while robbing unarmed men and women that they could scarcely thrust them into our pockets; yet any attempt at resistance would have been worse than madness, for probably there were twenty or thirty more of their gang within earshot. We had four party, so they robbed us with impunity. The gentleman who beatowed his attention on mean, I think, dirtier and more villanous looking than any of the rest. When he came to my keys some dimerciolection of a trunk with a patent lock left behind caused me to suggest that he should restore me those. His reply was chiefly the muzzle of the largest six shooter I ever asw. I did not pursue the argument. Afterwards, when I saw two of the gang carrying off the begagae in its entirety, I could not but admit t

that which intimidated them or not the robbers did not touch her, and even threw back into the coach a bundle of her children's clothing. There was another lady, a black eyed, laughing senorita just from Spain, going to Chihushua, to Join her brother there, who was robbed of everything and lett pennices a thousand miles from her destination; yet she, when those who had saved a little money raised a subscription barely large enough to save her from starvation on the road, prattled on in her musical mother tongue as merrily as if nothing had happened.

We brought into Queretaro the first authentic news of the Emperor's near approach. It would be unjust not to say that the tidings were received with manifest gladness. The Indian population predominates here, and the Indians have always been friendly to the empire. This morning windows were festooned with lawn and ribbons and flowers along the road the Emperor was to take, and the countless church bells jangled with a deafening clamor. At eleven o'clock a shower of rockets and crackers from the look-out on the cathedral announced the Emperor's approach, and soon afterwards Maximilian himself rode through the plaza to the quarters prepared for him at the Merchanis' Club House or Lonja, as it is termed. The populace closed around him and received him with more demonstrations of eathusiasm than I had thought the Mexicans capable of.

# A REVIEW.

The Emperor this afternoon reviewed his army on outskirts of the city. As near as I could judge the muster was about eight thousand men, mostly well armed, and some of the cavalry—particularly the Empress' old regiment—remarkably well drilled and mounted. Maximilian moves and talks freely among his troops, and really seems to have inspired them with some degree of confidence and attachment. There is no apparent discontent, and there have been no descritions of any account. All the officers of whose conservation there was any suspicion have been replaced by thoroughgoing mochos. Max brought with him three months' pay.

Fig. 7 THE PROGRAMME.

Some days will be consumed yet in completing the organization of the army, and the Emperor will the move out in the direction of San Luis Potosi. The appointment of Marquez to virtually the chief commandis an indication that more caution will be observed that guided Miramon's disastrous movement in the same direction. I accompany the imperial army to see the drama played out.

# OUR SPECIAL VERA CRUZ CORRESPONDENCE.

Active Preparations to Defend Vera Cruz— The French, However, to Leave Before Six Days—Great Excitement and Alarm—Press Gagged and Citizens in Fear of Arrest—The French Hold the Custom House. &c. Vena Cruz, March 4, 1867.

Four hundred imperial Mexicans are at work on the fortifications and digging rifle pits, &c., outside of the city walls of Vera Cruz to-day. The greatest exer-

city walls of Vera Cruz to-day. The greatest exertions are being made to fortify and defend the city. Whether the liberal forces will attack by bombardment, as did General Scott, or whether a storming of the place by scaling of the walls will be attempted, is a matter of question.

It is believed that in less than six days the evacuation will be completed. The French artillery was anipped on Saturday and to-day.

Of the Egyptians, who came out here one thousand strong, only two hundred and eighty-seven return to Europe, a proof that the hot climates are fatal to white and black slike.

The press here is completely gagged, and although no persons have been exiled for the last two days, yet no one knows when his turn will come.

Although the Custom House was surrendered nominally to the Mexican (imperial) authorities on the lat, yet the French flag still floats over it, and two war vessels, it is understood, will remain here to enforce the payment of \$30,000 per month as agreed.

Pane del Macho, and Camaron, a rail station nine miles this side of Paxo de Macho, are occupied by the liberals.

The stages run no further than Orizaba, and there is nothing new from the interior. Stirring news is expected of the fight between Maximilian and Escobedo at Queretaro.

Alarehal Bazaine is still here, but is expected to leave

Querotaro.

Marzhai Bazaine is still here, but is expected to leave in a day or two.

The intentions of Maximilian are unknown. Many think he will abdicate after the French leave and he has made an expose of Napoleon's acts in the intervention. Others think that Marquez, Miramon, &c., have sufficient influence over him to induce him to attempt to remain.

Recapture of Talancingo by Imperialista-Mejin's Forces-Henry Robbers of Marchal Bazaine, &c.

HAVANA, March 12, 1867.

via Sical on the 8th that, afrived at this port ye The news from the Mexican capital to th Cruz were entirely interrupted. When the Paris sailed

the mail had not arrived. According to the correspondence from Vera Cruz Miramon, Marquez, Mejia and Mendez were with Maximilian in Queretaro. In the aggregate they may have an army of about thirteen thousand men, while the forces of Escobedo (in San Luis Potosi), Corona, Riva de Palacius capital. Huamantia, Medellin and Paso del Mac

capital. Huamantia, Medellin and Paso del Macho were in the hands of the liberals. Owing to the concentration of the imperial forces in Mexico, Cuernavaca had been abandoned and a number of poor families had emigrated to the capital. As soon as Maximilian heard of their wretched condition he ordered one thousand dollars to be distributed among them.

On the 3d inst. General Perez Gomes arrived at Vere Cruz with his forces from Gordova and Orizaba, consisting of about six hundred men of all arms.

The city of Tulancingo was reoccupied by the imperialista under A. Perez on the 19th uit, after a vigorous fight which fasted an hour, and the liberal garrison were made prisoners.

The number of Mejia's forces of the Sierra, which had joined Maximilian, are said to amount to 6,000 mes. As to the rumor of some French troops remaining behind, instead of embarking with the rest, it is positively asserted that Maximilian will not accept of a single French soldier, being determined to recover with the limited elements which the county affords him that which the French intervention allowed to be lost.

Goneral Marin had been named "Jefe de la Marina," and Colonal Gamacho had taken charge of the Military Comandancia of the district.

According to the papers from Merida the liberal forces under Peraza do not yet appear to have made the intended attack. The reported intention of the imperial commissary skedadding is contradicted by the Beletis Oficial of the 2d inst.

The Courrier du Merique says that M. Adolphe Bazaine, nephew of the Marinal, had arrived at the capital, and that Porfirio Diaz was reported to have given him a safe escort.

The ironside squadron which was to convoy the transports home is expected next week in Havana.

Don Ignacio Agullar, the Minister at Rome and Madrid, Senor Degoliado and Bishop famires had arrived at Vera Cruz in a French steame.

The rumors of approximations of the thousand troops of the French army, but far from being free of moiestation on the part of the liberals. The situation looked th twenty-two thousand ounces—\$352,000. Four hundred chasseurs d'Afrique were sent in parents of the robbers, and the Marshal wrote to Porfirio Diax to have the necessary invostigation made immediately.

Don Mituel Auza has been named Minister for the the Interior (Gobernacion) by Juaros, and Garcia de la Cadena was charged by the latter with the military and political command of the State of Zacatecas.

The Missianippi Forty-three Miles Wide at Memphis-Helena. Ark., Submerged. Manus, March 18, 1867.

The river at this point is forty-three miles wide. Leconia Circle, which is protected by private twice is still
safe. These levées enclose eighteen thousand acres,
principally owned by the Johnsons, Flourneys and
Blackburns, of Kentucky.

The towns of Helena, Ark., and Friar's Point, Misst,
are still submerged from four to fifteen feet. The inhabitants are living in the second stories. Great suffering and destitution prevail. The loss in stock along
the river has been immense.

The repairs on the Nashville and Che are being pushed rapidly forward, and will be come by Thursday, except those on the bridge across the nesses. Steamers will be used to transport trains a the river. We shall then have regular communic with Georgia by rait.

# The railroads between Louisville, New Orleans, Memphis and Mobile, via Decatur, are in good order, and trains are running regularly without the transfer of baggage. The route via Clarkaville will be opened when the Tennessee river recades.

In the House of Delegates to-day the bill parmittle negro testimony in courts on the same footing as which citizens failed for want of a constitutional quorum The vote was, ayes 30, anys 19, absent 31. A record sideration will probably be moved and the bill canotic

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS AT BOSTON.

Judge Russell, the newly appointed Collector of oms at this, entered upon the duties of his office a

# MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Cunard mail steamship Cubs, Captain Stone, will seave this port on Wednesday for Liverpool. The mails for Europe will close at half-past eleven o'clock on Wednes

eady at half-past ten o'clock in the morning.

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